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## THE PERIODICAL CICADA ON LONG ISLAND, N. Y., IN 1910.

BY WILLIAM T. DAVIS,

NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

On the third of July, 1910, I walked in the Half Way Hollow Hills near Wyandanch, Long Island in quest of the seventeen-year cicadas that were reported by Mr. Frederick M. Schott earlier in the season. I found that their presence was well known to the residents of the district and many of the pupa skins were lying on the ground about the edge of a cultivated tract. The cicadas had come up among the young trees of about ten years' growth, which surrounded the field on two sides. Across the road I found the pupa skins very common in a cleared wood-lot, and a great many of them were clinging to the piles of cord wood. There were also many holes in the ground both here and in the locality last mentioned, from which the cicadas had emerged, and I found where they had laid their eggs in white birch, white oak, scarlet oak and *Populus grandidentata*. Though only parts of dead cicadas remained at the time of my visit, yet they had been very numerous, and I was informed that a woman had supposed she heard the whir of a mowing machine in a nearby field, not knowing of the presence of the seventeen-year locusts this year.

The species occurred in great numbers in the same territory in 1906, and Mr. Holmes showed me the dead branches on his apple trees that had died by reason of having so many cicada eggs laid in them during that visitation.

In the latest United States Dept. of Agriculture Bulletin on the Periodical Cicada, Mr. Marlatt says that "an instance of a few weeks acceleration under out door conditions is given by Mr. Schwarz. Commenting on the slightly early emergence of individuals of Brood XIV near Harper's Ferry, W. Va., in 1889, in a small clearing surrounded by woods, Mr. Schwartz urges that a clearing made in the midst of a dense forest forms a natural hot house, the soil securing in such places much more warmth than in the shady woods. That the cicadas should appear a little earlier in such situations is not remarkable, and he suggests also that under favorable circumstances the cicadas might develop on such cleared places one or more years in advance of the normal time, and that these precursors, if numerous enough, would be able to form a new brood."

In the Long Island locality they were certainly numerous enough to lay a great many eggs, and may possibly establish a new brood. Brood No. 1 (1910) is not recorded from the states of New Jersey or New York, but occurs more to the south and southwest, whereas Brood No. 2 (1911) is well known in New Jersey, Staten Island and part of Long Island.

It may be that the cicadas that appeared this year on a limited area in the Half Way Hollow Hills, would not have come from the ground until June, 1911, if the timber had not been recently removed.

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## ENTYLIA GERMAR AND ITS DIFFERENT FORMS.

BY IGNAZ MATAUSCH,

ROSELLE, N. J.

(With Plate VII.)

Through the kindness of Prof. W. M. Wheeler I have come into possession of a great number of specimens of *Entylia sinuata*—705 altogether, including 119 nymphs and 12 nymphal exuviae—with the data of capture. This material has enabled me to study the insect in nearly all of its phases and color variations.

The following are the data given me by Professor Wheeler: "The *Entylia sinuata*, which I send you, were all taken September 3 to 6, 1910, at Colebrook, Litchfield County, Conn., on the lower sur-